THE WEEKLY CLARION.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much other matter, original and selected, the address in full of the Philadelphia Convention to the people of the United States. In our next issue we will publish the speeches of several distinguished gentlemen, made during the session of the convention, together with the speech of President Johnson to the delegates who waited on him with the proceedings. Altogether we regard the Convention as a gether we regard the Convention as a in the meeting as rebels and copperheads, but the uneasiness manifested, it, and the fear entertained that it will Re prove their destruction.

on the plantations up the river be political parties, and fresh impulse to plans ward the Government, and of sworn tween Vicksburg and New Orleans.—

Amid the chaos of conflicting sentiments

States. In no one of them is there There were as many as forty cases a few days since on one plantation.— The darkies are becoming dreadfully

regret to hear of the death of rt A. Clark, Esq., a well known har of this city, which occurred at gether from every State and every section of Brandon on last Friday. Mr. Clark had been very sick, but was thought to be recovering, when an unexpected relapse caused his death. His remains were interred at Brandon, on Saturday, he was an exemplary mem-

Radical Manders. Among the most shameless and malignant of the Radical journals, that righant of the Radical journals, that the weapons of war laid aside, but the state or restriction; not confined to States in repersistently villify and calumniate the of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, bellion, nor to States that have rebelled. It Southern people, is the Missouri Democrat. Day after day it pours forth its throughout our broad domain.

We are again people of the United States, people, at any time, from representation in fellow-citizens of one country, bound by Congress and in the electoral college at its

many cases murdered for their loyal-

This statement so notoriously false as regards Mississippi, and the other Southern States, has a special applica tion to Missouri. There the intolerant and despotic spirit of Radicalism, has had an opportunity to develop itself. A large majority of the people are conservative, but denrived of the ballot under an infamous and unconconstitutional franchise law, they are completely at the mercy of this most established, beyond all further controversy. corrupt faction, who control all the corrupt faction, who control all the the absolute supremacy of the National offices of the State from Governor to Government as defined and limited by the offices of the State from Government as defined and limited by the
the Supervisor of Elections, and exercise their authority with a tyranny that
would put to shame a Turkish Bashaw.
We scarcely see a paper from Missouri,
but contains accounts of violence,
the States. Both these points became directly involved in the conflicts of party, which, under conthe State from Government as defined and limited by the
Constitution of the United States, and the
permanent integrity and inclined have themselves as supetions to the fundamental law, which is set
aside in reckless obselience to their beheats,
by and forever, to the existence of slavery
spon the soil or within the jurisdiction of
the United States, and the
permanent integrity and inclined by the
Constitution of the United States, and the
permanent integrity and inclined by the
Constitution of the United States, and the
permanent integrity and inclined by the
Constitution of the United States, and the
permanent integrity and inclined by the
Constitution of the United States, and the
permanent integrity and inclined hymitics assert the conditions of conquered people, in all
these of states fails to secure the absolute justice and
impartial equality which the permatice and
impartial equality which the tenth impartial equality which the conditions,
shot in the conditions of conquerors—free only to obey laws in
this respect, th many Radical counties, life and property are as insecure in that State, cursed with Radical rule, asit was in the South, when the country was ravaged South, when the country was ravaged accomplished that result. The Government The Congress, upon which is conferred all

ADDRESS

OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

to the People of the United States:-Having met in a convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, his 16th day of August, 1866, as the repre-Since the meeting of the last National

great success. The Radical organs the vicissitudes and perils of civil war—a Under this broad and sweeping claim, that war which, though mainly sectional in its clause of the Constitution which provides the character, has nevertheless decided political that no State shall, without its consent, be influences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of heads, but the uneasiness manifested, our national existence, and has left its in-shows the importance they attach to press deep and ineffaceable upon all the in-terests and sentiments and the destiny of the Republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe lesses in life and in roperty, and has imposed burdens which RELIGIOUS.—A protracted meeting, must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity, for military organizabeing held at the Liberty Baptist tion and an elevement, and a devotion on the Church, on the Brandon road, about ment which they have ordained, and to the we learn from Jackson.

We learn from the N. O. Times that the cholera not only prevails to a considerable extent on the const plantations below the city, but is very severe on the plantations are the plant

of innevation and reform.

Amid the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era: while the public heart is keenly alive to all the pasbecoming dreadfully affect the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentents of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which, on your behalf, we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to

For the first time, after six long years of our land as citizens of a common country under that flag, the symbol again of a com-mon glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to our-

selves and our party. In the first place we invoke you to remem-ber, always and everywhere, that the war is Government and Union, as that which was ber of the Christian Congregation of this city, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends who mourn his of the nation has been suppressed, and that from representation, is made to rest wholly authority has been again acknowledged in the will and discretion of the Congres by word and act, in every State, and by that asserts it. It is not made to depend every citizen within its jurisdiction. We upon any specified conditions or circum-are no longer required or permitted to regard stances, nor to be subject to any rules or re-or treat each other as enemies. Not only gulations whatever. The right asserted and have the acts of war been discontinued, and

tion is defied by denial of freedom of speech and of the press, and loyal men are prescribed, persecuted, and in has secured, and the blessings which mater are proscribed. latilds its plans and its hopes for the future, rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust, and the weapons of force.

Indeed the very existence, the character, indeed the very existence.

The character, indeed the very existence, surrection against the Government gives advantaged by the character of that Gov.

In the next place, we call upon you to re ognize in their full significance, and to a cept with all their legitimate consequence the political results of the war inst closed. In two most important particulars, the vic-tory achieved by the National Government and by the highest of all human sanctic

Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, bids and ferrors and first have been asserted in behalf of one that it again at the hands of the superiment of the general Government.—

Department of the general Government—

It has been preclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution and the wants of our common country, we addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government were simply privilence to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

The superiment of the general Government in the hands of the superiment of the general Government.—

It magnes at the hands of the four microstructure of the four microstructure of the four microstructure in the figure and the four microstructure in the figure and the four microstructure in the figure and the four microstructure. It is improved as a duty rand of conference of the population and as a right but it is improved as a duty rand as a right but it is improved as a duty rand. existing governments, constitutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants, to such laws, regulations of the Government, and to the maintenance and deprivations as the Legislative Department of the Government may see fit to im-

> Under this broad and sweeping claim, that deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States, has been armilled.— Ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress; and the Congress, in which only a part of the Star-and of the people of the Union are repre-sented, has a crited the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws and osing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions, and perform such acts as this Congress, thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised and is practically enforced at the present

> Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebel-lion against the Government, and are, there-fore, procluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all, in an attitude of loyalty to giance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this an-thority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially re-cognized by common proclamation of the Executive department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Con-gress over all these States and the people gress over at these States and the psoper thereof. Federal courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes imposed and levied; and in overy respect except that they are denied representation in Congress and the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties, as the other States of our common Union. It seems to us, in the exer-cise of the calmest and most candid judgmest we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constituexercised is absolute, without qualification

the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. Is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the venom with a virulence and disregard of fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common destiny. The duties state apart from a common destiny. The following paragraph:

"Throughout the South, the Constitution of the duties of peace and no longer the duties of peace and no longer the duties of peace, to decide how we may most wisely and effect on the interests of peace, to decide how we may most wisely and effect on the may be excluded on the may be excluded on against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate

> of Congress and the Union is thus made de-pendent, solely and entirely, upon the party and sectional exigencies and forbearance of the hour. We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but it is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free covernments in

rity of the Union? and Congress more than once reiterafed this selemn declaration, and add the assurance that "whenever that object should be attained the war should retain their behalf. It is alleged, at first, that case," and all the States should retain their separrights and dignity unimpaired. It is from Congress, foreitted their right of report of the Congress, foreitted their right of report of the capeting of the congress of the capeting like and the states are fully to provide. We are sentation; and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the capetine legistary and its afone, can be found a basis lative authority of the Congress legistary and peace.

as a right that it is imposed as a duty ; and it is essential in both aspects, to the existence of its authority. In free Governments, fundamental and essential rights cannot be

e feited, except against judividuals, by due

necess of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discussed or laid made. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to per-form them. The withdrawal of their mem-bers from Congress, by the States which resisted the Government, was among their acts of insurrection, we one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government, and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of repre entation, nor the duty to be represen was in the least impaired by the fact of in-surrection; but it may have been that, by reason of the insurrection, the conditions or which the enjoyment of that right, and the performance of that duty, for the time depetaled, could not be fulfilled. This was, in or prompt obedience than among those peo-fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the ple who were lately in arms against them, exercise of namped and unlawful authority, or where there is less purpose or danger of had prohibited, within the territory under its control, that allegiance to the Constitu made, by that fundamental law, the essen-tial condition of representation in its Gov-

No man within the insurgent States wa allowed to take the eath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully epresent those States in the councils of the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge

ights which victorious war always confers insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on a successful war against, any foreign naion, we might thereby have acquired pos-session and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But

ve had, before the war, complete jurisdic ion over the soil of the Southern States mited only by our own constitution, laws were the only national laws in force tates was the only Government through

aids its plans and its hopes for the future, ment of the principle now asserted and acted ment can be made only in the modes which

Constitution, but it is at war with every the nation itself can have no authority and

tablish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America.—

Party necessities assert themselves as supering the states fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of In the third place, we doem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war, and the victory by which it was closed, should be accurately understood.—
The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own existence: both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sength to suppression of the insurrection proposed amendments to the Constitution was intended especially to provisional to the first peril, so conspicuous and the Constitution conform in all its provisions to the suppression, at its last session, of this Republic, if they could accept, with constitution of the United States in maintenance of its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to the suppression, at its last session, proposed amendments to the Constitution conform the suppression of the Government is made by its provisional to the Government of the Government of the Government is made by its provisional to depend upon the result of the several States, and the conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to the States design of this Republic, if they could accept, with constitution conforms in all its provisions to the Constitution conform in all its

on extistence both of which were neuroscope on extistence both of which were neuroscope of the south of the country was in the country as a reverged by a bodile solidery. In the Gulf States where the great majority of the people are stigmatized by the Democratized b

spacetile factions. It is against this, the next formidable of all dangers which mea-actic stability of free government, that the constitution of the United States was maneur union and peace.

-But it is alleged, in instituation croation which we condense, that n of the Southern States and a not such as renders sare their reim to a share in the Government of intry; that they are still disloyal in out and purpose, and that neither the the credit, nor interest of the nation be safe, were they admitted to the other the nution.

We reply to this, First,—That we have no ght. for such reasons, to deny to any porm of the States or people any right cor Crited agen them by the Constitution of the United States. Second, that so long as their nets are those of loyalty, so long as they con-form in all their public conduct to the re-quirements of the Constitution and laws, we have no right to distrust the purposes or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingences, and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and ouclusive answers to the plea thus advanced or the exclusion of these States from the Union; but we say, further, that this plea rests on a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts. We do of hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find more entire any further attempt to overthrow their au-authority. It would seem to be more natuits control, that allegiance to the Constitu. authority. It would seem to be more untu-tion and laws of the United States which is tal and inevitable that in States so recently swept by the whirlwind of war where all seen broken up, and the bonds and luftu-nees that guarantee social order have been lestroyed: where thousands and tens of thousands of turishent spirits have been sud-denly released from the disriptine of war and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is united to the over-our own independence, and that the princithe keen sense of defeat is united to the over-throw of ambition and hope—seetes of vio-lence should defy for a time the imperfect dis-

society and state of public sentiment in the society and state of public sentiment in the South, including its representation in this convention, establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the other States, the re-established supremacy of the National authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened, alike by their interest and their pride, to estoperate with other States and sections in whitever may be be necessary to maintain the right, promote the welfare, and sustain the right, promote the welfare, and sustain the right promote the welfare to end of the force and promote the force and their promote the received of the force of so transcendent a calminity. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calminity. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calminity. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calminity. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so tr tresents no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the U. States. Beyond all question this has been mainly due to the wise generosity with which their inforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States, and the Generals in imsurrender was accepted by the President of the United States, and the Generals in imdecide how we may most wisely and effect only heal the wounds the war has made, and to perfect and perpetuate the benefit it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have spring up in its track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of resentance for past offenses prolonged by southern ascendancy may exclude the Northern or the yould the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanhip which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and the offenses plans and its hope for the future. We can entertain the constitution and prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanhip which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and the offense prolonged because of the constitution and prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanhip which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and the offense plans and its hopes for the future. We may exclude the horthern or the future which has been as firmly taken and prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanhip which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and the flence and reason and the operates in time sourced in a discoverigin nation, common war mediate command, and the liberal measures against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could neither entered to be by those who bacterials in time sourceign nation, counted to be prevent and the filteral measures against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could neither entered to be by those who bearing in the United States, and the Government it associated in the observation of the prevent and the observation and the operated to be by those who has overeign nation, could not elected to be by those who fasters cash. like liberal measures is adjusted to be by those who fasters cash. like liberal measures in the overall enterward taken to restaute on its described to be by those who the liberal measures against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could neither calaries in the continuous against the rebellion could do nothing more than main United States; and if that confidence and loyalty has been impaired, if the people, to day are less firm in their allegiance than at the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislation toward them. Commess has endeavored to appropriate them. rement: to the withdrawal from them of that county. As the down mail train Should you go home soon, remember

of free and equal members of a Republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent no longer to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrating conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government

State constitutions, and concurred a States and people of the whole Union is

entatives in this convention, by all the de conduct in every way, and by the solution acts by which States and society nd to all laws that may be made in pursua fliereof. Fellow-countrymen, we call upon you, i

Fellow-countrymen, we call upon you, in rull reliance upon your inteffigence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and an-gradging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms ngainst your au-thority, and to share with them the honor and renewn that await those who bring back peace ar confidence of the Jarring States.

The war just closed, with all its verrows and

disasters, has opened a new carrer of glory to the nation it has caved. It has swept away the hostillities of seatiment and of interes which were a standing measure to its peace. I which were a standing method to its peace. I has destroyed the institution of slavery, always the cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action, through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections, a military capa ity, an aptitude for achievements of war both by sea and land, he scept by the whiriwing or war where an achievements of war bein by sea and range, is ridinary modes of organized inclustry have seen broken up, and the bonds and influence that guarantee social order have been important influence upon the character an iestroyed; where thousands and tens of desting of the continent and the world. An inclusion of the continent and the world. An the keen sense of defeat is united to the overilline were sense of the our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of the principles of republican freedom we represent as men of the principles of the principles of t closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are most easily fed and fanued

rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conquerors, and which the conquerors, and which the conquerors may exercise or waive in his own discontinuous confers are concerned, to wars waged by a concerned, to wars waged between alieu and independent nations, and these best acquainteed with the condition of between alieu and independent nations, and a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own

ger, of the 18th inst, that on Friday morning, a most shocking murder was that effect. If you can't my queen, why, perpetrated at Lockhart Station, in it is not because you are not invited. rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Conserved and unlaw-ful authority, to reduce them from the rank took up his lantern and his book, which he held under his arm, and was going servants for me, and believe me, your to the station house to attend to his majesty.

to rest his gun. The place from which he shot was found, and his preparations discovered. Two shots were

Dr. Cole and his son who lived in the vicinity were arrested on suspicion. A search was made for gens, and a gun found in his possession with signs of having been recently discharged. The deceased was from South Carolina, and during the war. had been an officer in a regiment from that State. His remains will be forwarded to his friends in Marion District.S. C.

Judge Gholson, formerly of Petersburg, and a member of the Confederate Congress, has gone into the general exporting and commission business in Liverpool, with Mr. Allen, formerly a merchant in Mobile.

Mechanical tinkering cannot arrest

Gen. Andrews, of Massachusetts, victory is insured. has been endeavoring to run a cotton plantation in Issaquena county, Miss. He remarked a short time since to one of his neighbors that he had expended

atmout, the defest and overthrow they have estained. They acknowledge and acquires the results, to themselves and the country, her that defeat involves. They no longer aim for any State the right to second from the briance paramount to that which is due to be General Government. They have accepted that you had arrived in New York. That you are stooping at the Brevoort observation of layery, also field it in the country. Hawaiian Highness .- I have read, with feelings of pleasure at least five stories high, an account in the Herald That you are stooping at the Brevoort House. That Miss Agues Spurgin is with you. That you wear black silk. That your party is composed of Europeans and Canadians

I have a weeakness, my august Polynesian, for black silk, because I know a sweet young female patriot of Amerien who wears that occasionally.

With a white spencer onto it. The death of your august husband, Alexandria Kamehameha IV, was a new thing to me. It occured in November, 1863, while I was at Johnson's Island, playing cribbage with Col Mike Woods, of the 46th Alabama, and owing to the fact that letters of the kind your people would be likely to write never came in there, I did not hear of the sad eaent. 1 am terribly sorry poor Aleck has handed in his checks. I knew him well. We used to go to school together in Chesterfield district, S. C. He was a good boy; but then you know, august Em., that his mama died when he was very young, and that he was raised on the bottle. Be not disconsolate, your highness, but remember what our native poet says;

"Flesh is grass, and grass is hav:

We're here to-morrow and gone to day." The Herald men says you don't wear jewelry. I'm glad of it, darling Em., for it shows you havn't yet made the acquaintance of the Butler at Lowell. Should you be so unfortunate as to do so, I trust your royal highness will keep your royal highness-'s left eye on your royal highness's pocket book. B. has a queer way of looking at a thing when you think he isn't looking that way.

History says that the late Alexander Kamehameha was succeeded by his brother, Lot Kamehameha V. I didn't know Lot. He was too young for me. I hope Lot is well and that his progeny may be lots.

That he may continue to rain. The Herald man says you have black nair and lustrous black eyes. You have no idea, my dear Em., how I love black hair and lustrious eyes. I know a young female patriot of America who is similarly affleted, and she is amazing sweet. And she, like you, speaks English fluently. In fact she was born so, and can't speak any other. You have the advantage of her there, my imperial Polynesian; but she is happy in her ignorance.

There is a rumor, my dark skinned lowager, that you are going to Boston sefore you go home to the society of Lot a. Let me beg of you not to do it. There is a prejudice there regarding color which nothing short of curly hair can subdue, and I wouldn't have your imperial head tampered with. Avoid Boston-avoid Sumner. Unlike Robnek's Bitters, he won't do you

If you can spare the time, come

of the city-in the room just back of that now occupied by the millitary.

And you can see Lafayette Square.

And a heap of things. If you can come, send us a telegram to

Yours in the cool, ASA HARTZ.

Gen. H. W. Slocum on the Sinntion-He Indorses the President.

Gen. Slocum has written a letter to Col. W. W. Davis, of Brooklyn, indorsing the President's course. He says :

There exisits at home an army which is not actuated by the feelings that move the men comprising the armies of Grant and Sherman-men who were ready to grasp the hands of fired. Both barrels were wadded with their late antagonists, as soon as those hands were no longer raised against the Government. There exists among us a political party, which, for the purpose of retaining power, has prevented the complete restoration of the Union -which we understand to have been the sole object of the war-a party which would hold a portion of the States in subjection, teaching the rising generation in both sections lessons of hatred and jealousy, instead of seek ing to make them forget the bitter past, and becoming, as they must be come, if our Union is ever to become of value, one people in interest and feeling. This party, until Congress assembled, indignantly denied any intention of postponing the restoration of the Union, and appealed to the people for support, on the ground of being the only faithful and reliable friends of the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of "Sozodout," has become a staple of the tollet unmistakable. Let those who fought throughnot the world. for a restoration of the Union, now come forward and vote for it, and our Very respectfully, etc.,

H. W. SLOCIM.

ROBACK'S BLOOD PUMPIER.-There \$30,000 in starting his cotton planting is no medicine now in use which is so efficaventure, but would give it up. He is of Piles-bleeding or blind piles. The Paricions as this remady for the permanent cure so thoroughly disgusted with free atgroes that he says he "fought four years part to healthy action. Take a wineglessful to make the nigger free, and now was three or four times a day, diluted with water willing to fight the remainder of his Blood Mile three times a day, to keep the lifetime to put them in slavery again."